



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



FOUNDED 1836

---

WASHINGTON, D.C.









# ADDRESS

AND

## Anatomical Prospectus,

BY ALEXANDER RAMSAY, M. D.

FORMERLY OF SURGEONS' SQUARE EDINBURGH, HONORARY  
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-  
HAMPSHIRE, &c. &c.

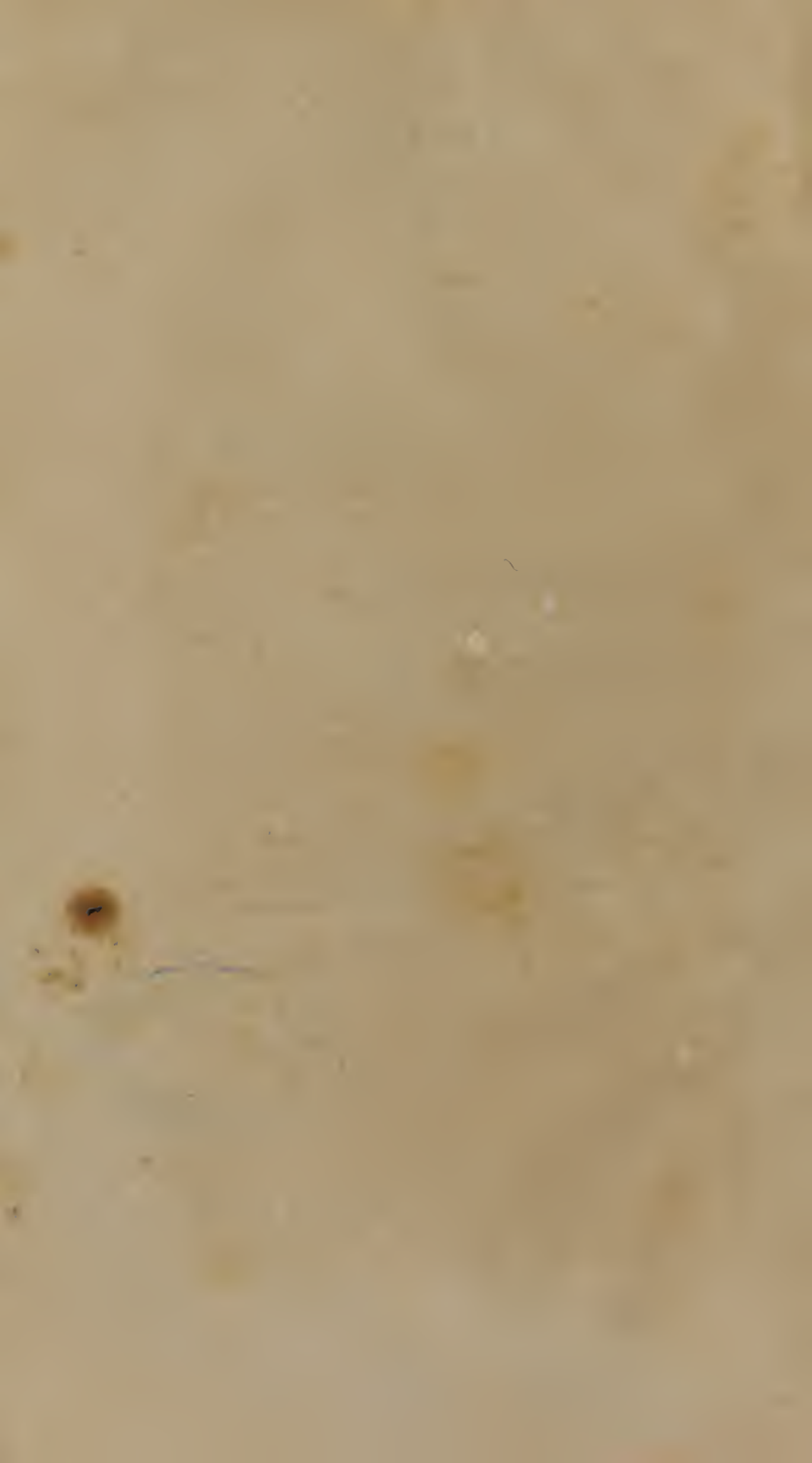
TO PATRIOTS OF EVERY DENOMINATION,  
TO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, AND MEDICAL  
STUDENTS IN AMERICA.



CONCORD :

PUBLISHED BY HILL AND MOORE.

1819.





## Address.

### GENTLEMEN—

YOU all recollect that Socrates, being asked, of what country he was? answered like himself—"Of the world." The sentiment is the voice of God, of Nature and of Religion. This impression compels me, before detailing my Prospectus, to lament, *as the world's citizen*, that I discover in the North, downings of that vulgarity of method and malignity of purpose, in a certain newspaper, which barrowed up, through the same medium, the right thoughts and feelings of every manly breast in New-York and Savannah, where I lectured two years back. Is the editor ignorant of the fate of Gardinier of New-York, and Crow of Savannah?—I cannot wish him in their circumstances.\* The public in Europe and America have nursed me with so much tenderness, and encouraged with so much approbation, that, excepting once in Europe and the three mentioned in America, I have neither heard nor seen sentiments, but such as drew forth the gladdening tear of gratitude, accompanied with the terror of being inferior to the expectations from the bright sources of so much learning, wisdom and goodness as invited me.† I never before took any notice of such productions as this alluded to. We encourage petulance, we disgrace our learned patrons, when we stoop to answer or to contend with the ignorant, unthinking or malicious. That at which I revolt on my own account, Gentlemen, I feel it a duty to assume where your country cannot fail to suffer.

Publish prints form a prominent feature of the character of their patrons, in the eye of men of the world, who are not always philanthropists—publish prints certainly insensibly exalt or contaminate the judgment of youth, of ignorant and of prejudiced minds.

\* Both were forsaken by the most respectable of their subscribers, who after this attended my lectures, believing that so much violence of attack must have some good as the cause of so much silliness and malice. The wicked are caught in their own snare.

† The miserable production in Europe flowed from the pen of an upstart periodical writer, who expected to draw forth an answer. From low life we may draw strong and natural traits. Silence is the scourge of vulgar enmity. In Billingsgate, one fish-woman deluged another with senility—the other observed silence. The scold, putting her hands upon her haunches—the *usual attitude of these unfortunates when in a rage*—"Speak, you b—ch! or my heart will burst!" was the confession of our rosy countrywoman. A learned man, lamenting to me his loss of temper on a certain occasion, I detailed the above anecdote, which he said he should ever recollect. I have to notice also to the gentleman editor who has exposed himself to the spray of Mr. L. L. by kindly inserting the gratitude of my pupils, that the editor must surely be right, since Mr. L. L. finds fault with him. Forbid, that Mr. L. L. should praise the editor or me. A celebrated Spartan, too honest and refined to be relished by the herd, was on an occasion greeted by the people—"What! (said he) did I say any thing amiss?" I have not met with any American who would be pleased or improved by Mr. L. L. When he pleases Americans—hospitality, equity, liberty and national dignity must sink.—In this address, dedicated to the Genius of America under whose shadow I shall from henceforth screen myself, *in silence*, from the storm of abuse of myself or my friends, I trust that my friends, as well as myself, will not be outdone by a wise Billingsgate wench in dignified silence.

I need not inform a discerning nation that the suppression of Reason and Knowledge, *through the medium of irony*, is the fruitful source of that anarchy and ignorance, which become the sanguinary engine of the fiends of human governments.\*

Science, gentlemen, *especially that science which endeavors to unfold the healing art, as well as the mortality and immortality of which we are composed, to dash the cup of materialism from the lip of youth, and to plant the standard of Religion on the basis of Reason and Faith*—boasts the republicanism of Eternal Intelligence, and the medium of temporal felicity!

To guard against the wiles and perplexities of such men as I hint at, *as I am too well acquainted with the world from the living page of my own experience*, I published a communication on my arrival in 1816, bearing even a slight outline of my history and feelings—there, or from my friends, your newspaper orator would have learnt what must have silenced his ungraceful details. He would learn that after doing my duty as an Anatomist for six years in Edinburgh, and founding the notions of physiology, medicine and surgery on dissected facts, the College assuming my plaus, my services became no longer necessary in my native city.† In 1802 I sailed for America. To live and die in the sweets of retirement on this continent, formed my original design, which I relinquished for the moment as a duty to mankind ‡ From these solitudes, so much to my mind,

“Far from the noise of this mad bustling world,  
Far from the paths of care, of cringing, and of business,  
Far from the dread of man,  
Far from the fear of falling lower,”

I was invited at various periods to fill the Anatomical chairs of New-York, Dartmouth and Brunswick Colleges, &c. Your unfortunate countryman alluded to, says, that a man's merits must be falling, who leaves London to visit Fryburg. He does not know that while I sit in Concord, I have for reasons to be some day offered, refused a chair—or rather chairs.——Such a man as the one before us, forces out of our bosom many circumstances—we must hope that they fill up the measure of Milton's fiend, in results to honest men.

---

\* It is rather remarkable that ridicule is the only efficient means of putting down foolish or wicked doings; because folly and wickedness are vulnerable. But integrity is invulnerable—she is shielded; and the arrows of malice turn upon the malicious

† I am sorry to observe, Science does not, in some respects appear to be improving. There seems a pause—a *stand*—between the cause of truth, and the low intrigues of business. True science must, in that case, ponder.

‡ Some may say that adopting the word *mankind*, sounds pompously. But I am of the same thought with the illustrious Dr. Wallace of Edinburgh, that celebrated author of the *Numbers of Mankind. Characteristics, &c.* who wrote from theory, and believed that science and religion were to acquire their acme in North-America. I speak after the revolution has produced its happy consequences to millions. I speak of the honor God has done me, in rearing so many Americans to see their God, their honor, their interest and their duty in science! Were Mr. L. L. to see the addresses of my pupils in the colleges I have taught, he would sorrow for his misdeeds. I forgive him—I pray God to forgive him the injury he does himself and the country. Can he forgive himself? Can such a man undo the power he may give to poor ignorants, like himself? How marvellous it is, that God has given power to the wicked! Is it only to rouse the wise to their duty? Are the children of light still more remiss than the children of this world! Alas! have we to fear it is so?

"Evil! be thou my good!"\*

My friends would have told Mr. L. L. that being perfectly aware of the high-toned capabilities of American genius, on my return from Europe in 1816, I thought it a duty which I owed the country to develop in the South the improvements of which Anatomy is susceptible. I have from the same principles volunteered my services in the North, and no circumstance but the will of God, using for his wise ends such as Mr. L. L. can put a stop to the acquiescence of discerning Americans to the proposals to be laid before them in Boston and Concord: where I have no worldly interest, but, to be sure the most important of all interests—i. e. the interest of the world, so far as science in America will, if Americans will, flourish as superiorly as she does in the arts.†—The domestic arts thrive naturally in a country such as this, where great demands upon laborers form prominent characteristics. But the sciences cannot acquire an acme, but by affluence, intelligence and patriotism uniting in their cause. The needs of man foster the arts—the Reason, Truth and Philanthropy of human nature must nurse science. I hope to see a society such as I proposed in London, for the promotion and recognition of useful authorship, which I shall more particularly notice under the article of Boston.

We have received the propensity of Ambition to prompt us to Beneficence. I wish I could excite a spirit of emulation in

\* Mr. L. L. says that 'tis not honorable to me to be praised through the medium of the gentleman editor alluded to. I am of another opinion. His hatred to the editor jaundices Mr. L. L. in judgment and principles. The editor has given the language assumed by the New-Hampshire Medical Society and by the best judges abroad and at hand, as my grateful pupil has noticed. Mr. L. L. has adopted vague scurrility. Which of these merit the name of patriot?

† As I neither foresee nor wish again to appear in this popular manner, I shall enlarge where I deem it advantageous to my reader. Permit me, therefore, to remark, from experience that a knowledge of mankind and history always does harm where men cannot think for themselves, and from a possession of the milk of good nature in their own bosom believe that there are exceptions to the crooked and narrow views of misled mad-men, named heroes, who make tools of ignorance in the field; and creeping knives who blow the flame of party passion and politics in the cabinet. I knew a gentleman who having read smatterings, told me *with a very serious countenance*, that he would advise me always to keep up separate parties among my servants, as the only means of preventing their uniting to ruin my private concerns. I told him, that I bestowed that time, he did to form parties, in instilling those principles into their conscience, which precluded the probability of any danger. The ruin of the world, flows from the few deviations from the page of history. I therefore fear, that I may not succeed in the benefits I know may be bestowed on this country, from the people expecting that I may possess all the mule patience of a man of the world. Mankind may be ranked under three classes: 1st. Those who are able, but negligent respecting the welfare of their country. 2d. Those who are benevolent, but are borne down with domestic pressure. 3d. Those comparatively few, who are willing, have limited ability, and who will go as far as they discover efficiency; so far, this last is my case. Let me afford patriots an example. After having succeeded in swelling the number, and respectability of attendants in a certain college, and was solicited by public and private to continue; in private conversation with the chief man of the institution, I observed, that I had consented, *from my hopes of benefit to the public*, to continue. "Not, sir for the public," replied our great man, *more acquainted with the rottenness of the human heart than its kindness or dignity*, "but for your own benefit." I requested that he would retract that sentiment, because, if that was his opinion, he must fail in being that faithful servant of the public which I required in him. He would not retract. I informed him that the newspapers would announce my relinquishing a public so served as by him, and my adoption of my private choice and interest. The silly man never believed me till the priests assured him. Gentlemen, no man, eager for himself, can be of much use to the world. We all must partially or wholly become poor, that those around us may be enriched. This long note is a small sacrifice, which patriots will embalm with their kindness, when malice attempts to blast its influence with its pestiferous breath.

the hearts of men, to aspire at those services which will entomb them in the living sepulchre of each rising generation, when marbled tablets are mingled with the wreck of nature \*

This Prospectus, this attempt to emancipate the rising generation from hardship, while it cannot fail to be felt by the youth, I trust that the patriotism of America will bury my endeavors in the stupendous superstructure of its own beneficence.

Where the Colleges of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. have existence, I cannot mean to attribute ignorance to their pupils. I speak, as a *retired man in Concord*, to a surrounding country, where the Medical Society acknowledge the need of a school such as I have described, which perhaps ought to form the great engine of all schools. At least so Dr. Rush expressed himself, and Dr. Hosack and all lovers of scientific improvement with whom I have conversed. All practitioners exclaim, What would we have given for such opportunities !†

\* It is probable, that the *all wise God* has furnished all men with natural propensities which answer the common purposes of nature. The ambition of command and the acquisition of mortal applause, rankle in the bosom of the savage and civilized Hero—these swell the pride, and raise the tone of the Orator of the sons of a day. Fain, *with Cicero*, would they corrupt even the historian of their little span of action, were they not afraid, that with him the history, by detailing the vanity, might as in his case, strip them of what they were supposed to possess. No Americans ! far other thoughts must occupy the souls, and direct the actions of the heirs of Liberty which was built upon the *Chief Corner Stone of Religion*. You well know, that Virtue, executes in Devotion and Silence, in the secret recesses of retirement, *far from the noise of trumpeting*. You cultivate the superlucious principles of religion, which exalts nature; you follow that, which meets the eye of Omnipresence and delights the ear of Omniscience itself. You know well, that Beneficence, offered up to God, secures the blessings which worldlings solitarily grapple after; without your solicitude, these pour into the cup of patriotism, the lover of his neighbor, the lover of his God, grasps with ecstasy that perishing reward which now is, as the pledge the enfading wrath of that which is to flourish for ever, in the presence of the Judge of all the Earth.

† Let not perverted men suppose that vanity in me applauds these opportunities because they are mine. Alas ! nothing of mine is worthy of acceptance.—My doings must derive worth from a better source. If they possess value, this must flow from their adaptation to the purposes of improvement; and this improvement must be proportioned to the arrangements being adapted to the philosophy of the mind. When these plans are adopted by Americans, they will improve them.

An enlightened, a christian Republic, will please to accept this, perhaps my last effort in public life. The text was written in haste, amid numerous avocations as a teacher, a physician and surgeon, and an author. The notes were added for my pupils, that when they follow the responsible tracks of medical and surgical practice, they may also consult conscience and repose their confidence in God, after leaving nothing on their part undone. Would God ! that he had been pleased to have granted, in his infinite grace and power, in penning this Address, that while I attempt to curb the wickedness of Mr. L. L. and his fraternity I may encourage the patriots of America to put ignorance baseness and perfidy to silence. I shall not from henceforth take notice of animal versions on me or my efforts while in America. If a poor miservant needs a dinner, and can by this means live for a day, he has welcome. Vermin have their use,

PLAN  
OF ALEXANDER RAMSAY'S  
*MEDICAL INSTITUTION IN CONCORD—*  
TO BE COMPLETED IN BOSTON.

---

*General notion of Method in Education.*

THE means of education, in various branches, seem to require deviations exactly corresponding to the end. The classics, if taught as some of the sciences, i. e. *announced from the Teacher's chair*, would make but very faint impressions on the young mind; but recitation by the pupil, following study and commitment to memory, proves the attention, judgment, taste and oratory of the learner. Perhaps all the sciences, as well as *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, conducted in this manner, would improve the student, and give rise to development of genius, hitherto unknown. Chemistry, Medicine, Surgery &c. might be much improved by some such means. I confess, in chemistry, *excepting where detail leads to experiment*, by attentive reading and memory of the student, joined to ocular experiment from the professor's chair, a sufficient share of the science may be comprehended by the learner to answer the common purposes of medical or surgical practice. Of medicine, &c. we may make the same observation, and of all branches, which depend on purely intellectual attention.

But Anatomy, Surgery, and Physiology, require very different means to ensure the true end of the physician and surgeon. Mere lessons from the chair will prove sterile, where the eye must guide the hand, and the hand develop the dark recesses of material organization to the understanding. The more perspicuous the manner of an anatomical teacher is, the more fascinating his language—the student will probably only find himself the more at a loss to trace the subject with his own hand. The teacher lays it open to view after laborious and repeated essays—it appears very simple to the student during the passing demonstration—he tries the experiment personally—he must fail as a novice in consummating what an adept executes from previous preparation. I was first convinced of this when the scholar of the celebrated Dr. Baillie, of Windmill street, London—the most complete scholar and anatomist in Europe, whose work on Morbid Anatomy will live to future ages. The picture I have delineated represents that great teacher as well as my experience and insufficiency, and my determination to obviate those hardships as far as in my power where others are



concerned. The reader will therefore forgive, I trust, my detail of those arrangements, *which, followed up by others, cannot fail to render Americans—with such improvements as Americans will introduce*—as conspicuous in the science of Anatomy as they already are in the arts.\* Any stranger to Anatomy introduced to the Museum in Concord—beholding the numerous bones which enter into the composition of even the skull—the spine—ribs—pelvis and extremities—the muscles which move the members of this marvellous machine—the vessels which nourish them—the nerves which keep up the soul's acquaintance with the whole, thro' the medium of the intervening brain—that wondrous agent, the stupendous link, where organization ends and intellectual being takes notice and directs the thrilling fabrick of a day !—When we make a step farther and scan the contents of the four cavities :

1. The Cranium, where the Brain is defended and sends out its tree of nerves to visit every atom of the system.

2. The Thorax, where the Heart communicates with the Lungs and the body, and catches the spark of irritability from the gracious will of God, to be propelled to the vast animal system.

3. The Abdominal cavity, where the viscera prepare the rudiments of nutrition, *afterwards directed by the sacred finger of Him who numbers the hairs of the human race, appoints the lot he is to experience, and the end he is to suffer.*

4. The Pelvis, the seats of sexuality, &c.

—I say, these burst upon the stranger as the labor of an age to comprehend † They really are so, unless facilitated by the means to be mentioned. The spell is broken, however, when the book of reference is presented, which leads by gentle and impressive steps to an easy repetition of all these interesting objects. But experience teaches every young man, that to know, and to detail knowledge to others, are very different circumstances—he also soon learns, that to detail knowledge is very different in its substance and effect in different individuals. The same subject is sterile in the mouth of one, but full of fruit, delight and improvement from the lips of another. The opportunities of the museum, we shall see, introduce the pupil to minute anatomical knowledge in the first course. The lessons of detail in the second course convert him into a demonstrator, which, if he excels, entitles him to become a member of the Anatomical Society, as a mark of his merits ; and this title gives him a claim to the rank of Assistant Pupil in the third course. The arrangements of the School as in Surgeons' Square, Edinburgh, and now in Concord, New-Hampshire, are easily anticipated by the reader—which I shall lay before him, however, more distinctly.

---

\* Anatomy forms the foundation of all surgical and medical science. Americans are peculiarly happy in the arts.—I find them equally meticulous in deductive reasoning when put in the tract.

† When I studied in Edinburgh, we never saw a bone, never investigated a subject, beyond the table of Dr. Monro, once each year.

THE THREE CLASSES OF STUDENTS COMPOSING THE SCHOOL OF  
ALEXANDER RAMSAY.

*General notion of Classification.*

In consequence of the three arrangements to be mentioned, the demonstrations of the bones, muscles, vessels and nerves, &c. are delivered by the Demonstrators and Assistants of the School in Concord. These gentlemen require nothing to convert them into complete Teachers but facilities, abridgments and a plan of detailing the vital organs and their physiology.\* The dissected plates on the Brain, published and in their hands, render them masters of this organ and its doctrines. In June next, please God, I shall publish an Outline of Physiology and Anatomy of the vital organs; by which means, the school will ultimately form a succession of self-taught scholars, under the direction of some regular anatomist. I shall then relinquish the demonstration of the vital organs and physiology into the hands of my scholars, under my superintendence. The discerning reader cannot fail to discover that this plan, followed up, must introduce a new era into science. Young men will not only thus collect from all authors to illustrate their lessons, but will be led to adopt experiments and introduce improvements. The school is a transference of the knowledge and powers of the Chief Teacher, to the hands, the heads and hearts of youth, ambition and penetration. I permit no silly or unfounded hypothesis in my school—every opinion must be founded on anatomical data.

1st.—*Class of Noviciates.*

The Noviciate is furnished with a library, admission to the preparations of the museum, connected with the lessons of each day.—These preparations are all marked with figures, every bone, muscle, vessel, &c. These are described in the *Syllabus of Dr. R.'s course of lectures*, and referred to in the book by the same figures as those on the preparations. The Noviciates previously study the lesson to be given in lecture, under the instruction of a Demonstrator. After lecture they read the various authors on the Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery and Physiology connected with the subject. Thus the mind embraces all the attitudes of the same objects, by three distinct channels. It has struck me, that the learned Dr. Bell of London, adopted a somewhat similar mode of teaching reading—which of us were prior is of little consequence. I commenced my plan 1796. Lancaster is only a follower of Bell. An anatomical school however large, divided and classified as this we are speaking of, must be equally instructed as a small number. I recommend that the Noviciates do not dissect or take

\* Improvement is progressive, and none seems more promising of future benefit than exciting emulation in young men. Dr. Baillie of London was a lecturer in his 20th year. Dr. Post's son, of New-York, commenced his career under my direction in the College, in his 14th year. By my school remaining continually open during the year and each course consisting of three months, young gentlemen in one year, without distraction, acquire as much knowledge as in four years at other schools. And all those gentlemen in Edinburgh who made a masterly figure in anatomy, employed their whole time for one year in purely anatomical studies—this moulded their thoughts on laborious research of facts, and rendered the other departments of science easy.

notes, as these objects distract their attention ; they ought to attend solely to those objects to be noted down, and traced by the pupil in the second course. The Noviciates look forward as candidates for Demonstration, and membership of the Anatomical Society, in the second course. To effectuate this, they are examined and put into the road of extempore delivery of their subject, by those gentlemen who already hold that honorable and responsible situation—and I occasionally have them passed before me, to observe their progress, and point out their excellence or errors.

### 2d.—Class of Demonstrators.

This critical class looks with trembling and with fear at the results—not to attempt becoming a demonstrator, is a tacit acknowledgement of imbecility—to fail in becoming a member of the Society, is degrading—and several young men, now shining characters, no doubt, trace their good fortune from compulsion, forcing exertion, and exertion forming laudable and persevering habits. The reader will indulge me in saying, that as Euclid has his Pons—so may we name this class, the Ass's bridge in Anatomy: the young man who fairly gets over it, has no difficulty in the journey of science ; but, alas ! if the Ass, as *Sterne* says, begins to kick, he commonly resorts to some more easy path, by which he may acquire a degree.

Notwithstanding the great pains that the humane *Sterne* has taken to bring this humble fellow creature, among men and beasts, into company and repute, I find few Americans who can stomach the thoughts of relinquishing the Second Class of my School, to fall into the ranks of Innocence, Patience and Perseverance, with long ears, without genius, and void of talent. Although the Demonstrators occasionally form too large a class to admit that the whole should exhibit the lessons every day—yet their interest and pride compel them all to be equally prepared, as no Demonstrator knows when he is to be called up, and on what he is to demonstrate in the lessons of the day. I am most apt to call on those whom I suspect as inattentive, and passing a scholar is deemed a compliment. The manner of delivery recommended consists in a logical catenation of developement of the subject of the day, *observed in the Syllabus*—few and well chosen expressions—a select collection of illustrations and practical thoughts—avoiding monotony—attending to the elegancies of synonyma and richness of detail—reading the best authors, not only in science, but literature at large. Keeping genteel company—avoiding common place and vulgar confabulation, and places where the rude resort—meeting with each other, and improving their language in science, morals, religion and common sense, by observations—are recommended as means of uniting the gentleman with the scholar.\*

All provincial vulgarisms are caricatured, as—"I gave a man physic to day"—What species of physic ? I ask them—a cathartic ? emetic ? or what ? Again—"My patient raises a great deal."—*Raises*, what ? what does he lift ? Do you mean that he expect-

\* Such young men are an honor to republicanism, which ought to consist in a society of exemplary conduct, of elegance, taste and virtue, not an accommodation to rudeness and snivelling folly, jest and stentury—the toy of an ale-house !



torates? The sterility and provincialism so much complained of in this country, I trust will soon give place to wisdom, science and politeness. Schools of science ought to be seminaries of universal excellence, or they become hot-beds of danger to the state. By those less prejudiced than I may be supposed to be, it is remarked that the influence of these instructions are observable in the scholars. I hear many apologies for the youth of the country, in explaining the cause of little provincial imperfections—but these ought to be the more readily removed than confirmed bad habits; and indeed I find no hardship in cancelling them. The country is not to blame, but teachers are so, who do not exert themselves in rousing youth to every patriotic, scientific and moral excellence.\*

The pupils who acquit themselves as Demonstrators are furnished with a diploma of Member of the Anatomical Society which I instituted in my school in Surgeons' Square, in Edinburgh, as the reward of merit. I have been accustomed to give a gold medal to the principal exhibitor—but I deem this a depressing means and have dropped it. The Demonstrators begin to dissect and take notes—their preparations are placed in the museum, as in Europe, with the name of the performer.†

### 3d.—Class of Assistants.

The members of the Anatomical Society become my assistants: they are admitted to the private dissecting closet to any new experiments which are projected—they superintend and direct the Demonstrators.—And from the Assistants I choose the chief director of the school, who is continually at the head of my affairs. Characters who have filled this place, at this moment, in every region of our earth, become the honor of the place they dwell in. *The honest mind will permit me in this boon.* The indolent, I trust, will imitate, and tread this path, where detraction, envy and malevolence are cancelled!

I beg leave to inform the gentlemen who attended my former courses, that the lessons which commence in Concord on the beginning of December next, *adapted to that minutiae which practitioners ought always to recollect, and to forget which is equally dangerous and degrading*, will embrace demonstrations and anatomical conversations which cannot fail to meet their wishes.

---

\* My objection to Monarchy and Aristocracy is, the natural haught which affluence and power occasion, excepting in great minds. Democracy is apt to fall into vulgarity and insubordination unless philosophy becomes her handmaid.—But Republicanism possesses the subordination of kings with the humility and philanthropy of Christianity. Teachers too often amalgamate with the petulance of youth; and thus seminaries become collections of boys, indulged by a grown boy. Vulgar souls doat on levelling, bringing down merit rather than labor to aspire at its excellence. They startle at the word and action of subordination, as if licentiousness were freedom and discretion slavery. Our pupils see and feel the dignity of subordination as their interest, their glory and their duty. No man can be instructed or become great himself but by attending as men of character—Reverence is due to character—and character will force it even from petulance itself. We become popular with our students by teaching them to approve themselves as men and gentlemen, in what they allow. I hope yet to see an order of merit in America, which will foster religion, politeness and philanthropy, and thus nationally brow-beat impudence, petulance and ignorance, in this interesting country.

† One preparation in my museum, which I value at 500 dollars, was partly executed by Dr. Bruce of New-York, when he was my pupil in Surgeons' Square Edinburgh.

Dr. R. cannot indulge in the silly presumption of believing that he can instruct practitioners in that general science, where many of them may rather become his instructors. No! to fail in this respect, he has studied too closely the perfections which belong to others, and the imbecilities which cling to his own doings.—But he trusts that the detail of hidden causation, which twenty-six years labor have, with the scalpel, and the blessings of Providence, brought into view—which a Rush, a Post, a Smith and a Baillie have encouraged him in—forces on him as a duty, to devote even the setting sun of his existence to assist in the radiation of the morning star of American excellence. His friends see that the illustrious Cullen, Brown Darviii, &c. fail in anatomy—that the structure of the heart and arteries, the functions of the brain and even the principles of the immortal soul, must often be united in their laws and phenomena, to found practice and promote cure.

The course in Concord will close on the middle of January. The fees therefore, will be only \$15. To meet the wishes of his friends, A. Ramsay will complete the course in Boston, to commence there on the 17th of January next and finish on the middle of February. The candid patriot has, in this instance of the conduct of Dr. R. a proof of the danger of rashly judging of an individual from actions. The various movements of A. Ramsay have flowed from the sources, of opposition on one hand, or promoting the important opening for science on the other. New-Hampshire laws, drawn down with just indignation on the savage and unthinking pretenders to science, who mistake indiscretion for zeal, and temerity and heedlessness for courage and spirit, have *formerly* in this State wounded the tender and endearing feelings of the human soul—which for the moment forbid the completion of A. Ramsay's Comparative Anatomy in Concord. With the good Pybrack, therefore, we must

“Approve the government, whate’er it be.”

And a traveller learns to adopt the indifference of the Greek poet,

“As the tempest drives, I shape my course.”

With the contented muse, too, we must agree in complying with events:

“And there alone, I wish to breathe my horse.”

In this Address, Americans have an instance where, free from suspicion or restraint, in my study, I consider myself placed amongst a host of patriots, friends, kindness and discernment.

## LESSONS IN BOSTON.

*To commence January 17th, 1820, in Dr. Ingalls' Theatre, and close on the middle of February.*

Where Drs. WARREN and INGALLS fill the respective chairs of science in Boston, with so much credit to themselves and so much benefit to the country, Dr. Ramsay cannot mean to touch any department where those gentlemen are concerned, or open his lectures in their hours. Dr. R's lessons will consist entirely of practical and comparative anatomy during the day; and demonstrations of the vital organs, as the basis of physiology, surgery and

medicine, from 7 to 8 in the evening. These discourses compose the *Outlines of Physiology and Anatomy*, founded on practical Anatomy, to be published in June next by Dr. R. The first fasciculus will comprise the anatomy of the head and neck, with the physiology of human anatomy, illustrated by comparative anatomy. The anatomy of the work will be conveyed in the manner of reference, in the style of his Syllabus, accompanied with outline diagrams from the museum, of the bones, muscles, vessels, glands and nerves, colored and half the dimensions of the human adult.—A scale is equally important as delineation in subjects of this nature. The work will be dedicated to the Governors and Medical Societies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Georgia and New York—communities the better calculated to judge of the nature and influence of the essay, from possessing a knowledge of them not only professionally, but also from the lectures of Dr. R. in those places. These plates form the basis of Dissections of the Head and Neck, *executed in the manner of Dr. R's Essay on the Heart and Brain*, to be dedicated to the American nation, and to Matthew Baillie, Esq. M. D. of London, author of *Morbid Anatomy*, formerly master of Dr. Ramsay.

The public may be surprized that Dr. R. should relinquish the prosecution of these labors in London, when they perceive that not only the first anatomists and practitioners of that metropolis became their warm supporter, but also all ranks and professions from the Royal family to the divine, lawyer, speculative philosopher, &c.\* This arose from the uniform opposition of the publishers in Edinburgh, London and Dublin, *who are interested in anatomical works already published*. I was surprized to experience the same monopolizing and systematic methods, from the publishers of this continent, when I arrived in America, in 1816. All this is in such gentleman natural and allowable. But we must trust that even those gentlemen will pride themselves in introducing to the world the first original anatomical plates published in America. They will unite with Messrs. *Hill & Moore*, printers, Concord, who at their own expense have undertaken the publishing the *Outlines and Plates of Anatomy and Physiology of Alex. Ramsay's School*, where the Head and Neck are given in outlined delineation as the introduction to the dissected engravings of A. R. in the style of the *Essay on the Heart and Brain*. These plates will be accompanied with references and observations, anatomical and practical, in the manner of Dr. R's Syllabus of Demonstrations. A specimen of the plates and references will be deposited before the end of December in the stores of Messrs. Hill & Moore, Concord; Bill Blake, Bellows Falls; Harrison Gray, Portsmouth; West, Richardson & Lord, Boston; Samuel Campbell, N. York; and the booksellers in Savannah.

These works will be dedicated to the Governors and Medical Societies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York and Georgia; and it is hoped that these essays will sufficiently satisfy an enlightened nation not only of the hardships medical students have to labor under, but the simplicity to which their task may be reduced, by a digested plan of schools and books. A. Ramsay shall be induced, as a duty to American youth, to call upon patriotic magistrates and scientific bodies, as protectors of these la-

\* I have added the names of a few of my London subscribers at the end of this.

bors (of which the busy, luxurious world can be no judges) and without whose interference interested men cannot fail to withhold every new improvement.\*

In this protracted detail A. R. again puts to the proof his confidence in the American public—perhaps his last address where society is concerned. If this is egotism, it is putting a generous world in mind to protect others from the storm he has experienced. Time will not furnish even philanthropy itself, in her most glowing beneficence, to do much for A. R. taking leave of life—

“Who has liv’d and finished the career

Which nature has prescrib’d him here.”

The short course in Boston comprises those lessons, which revive, *even in the mind of the enlightened practitioner*, the pleasing moments of early study. In the morning of science, a thousand delights and anticipations crowd their fascinations upon the human soul. These the immortal Rush confessed. Perhaps the young practitioner may, from those intended doctrines, discover some new practical idea. The young anatomist has often caught the spark of enthusiasm here, which has lightened the labours of investigation and stamped with magnanimity the character for life. Such is a celebrated Blake on the Teeth†—Wardrope, of London, on the Eye, &c.

Boys of 13 and 14 now attend the Concord school with advantage. The sciences should terminate at that period when they commonly commence. In this case, perhaps, the passions and appetites might be laudably directed and conspire in the improvement of mind, which they distract at an advanced period. The perverted state of social ideas, no doubt, occasion the exclusion of persons under the 18th year from lectures 15 and 16. We, not nature, render such themes indelicate. The sacred minister of the holy altar commonly honors these lectures with his presence. The theme proves not unmeaning or arbitrary laws, but that the precepts of the Holy Jesus, and the rules of nature, the means by which a living mutable, mouldering, material temple, coincide with sure and complacent operations of an eternal, immutable intellectual being. Man is naturally an amiable being, docile, but a reasoner, and will always yield to reason. One of the most celebrated divines in London intersperses the natural theology of A. Ramsay with his pulpit discourses. The speculative philosopher will observe the hair breadth line, which separates between living organic motion and sensation, the principles of which are continually diminishing in power; and intellectual being, which never alters. Ideas, or operations of mind, are so wisely and necessarily blended, we shall see that they are mistaken for soul itself. We say—How that great man is fallen! his soul altered! lost!—No, his *organs* are altered, and his soul, informed through their morbid (till then healthful) organic medium, expresses her experience or operations as connected with diseased organs. In this material state of existence, the soul derives her information through the medium of material organs. Would you have Macbeth to see, in his disordered brain, the dagger of a waking dream, and speak otherwise than he saw? The heart and brain, however, occasionally in madness assume

\* See advertisement on last page.

† Fox, of London, is taken from Blake of Dublin, on the Teeth.

convalescence for a moment ; hence the immortal bard makes his madman exclaim, "There's no such thing !" (See work on the Brain, by A. Ramsay, notes p. 5th, on muscular economy, p. 51st nervous economy, p. 62d, independence of the soul occasionally, &c.) The ingenuous practitioner will, I trust, be convinced, from several remarkable cases where A. R. was consulted in London, that attention to the operations of mind, education, habits, company, &c. in most diseases, *especially of the brain*, are indispensable.

Why are some moderns so partial to infidelity, and thus, by following impious fashion and following fools, arrest those improvements in science and the arts which religion alone can promote ? The ancient philosophers were pious. Piety is not only the voice of reason, but is natural to man, and is necessary to him. Young men may be assured, that however the fear of the foolish sneer of men may seduce them into modern weakness—sober men alone can become wise and discerning medical and surgical practitioners.\* In my opinion, no means inferior to the all powerful spirit of God, aided by the most consummate personal industry, can make a correct medical practitioner.† I observe many defects in men from want of principle. Principle excites the noble powers of the soul, which lie dormant in the fool. For this reason, in my dissecting school the utmost silence, attention, reverence and decorum are inviolably observed. When we have before us the mortal remains of a being lately animated as we ourselves are, we should recollect that we are accountable for these improvements which such opportunities lead to.—Our solitary consolation, when we shall experience the same doom as our subject !

Where the school of practical anatomy does not consummate the wisdom of a man, it must increase his impiety. Look at the illustrious Haller—at Gregory, the father of the present professor in Edinburgh—at a Farr, my friend in London *author on Morbid Anatomy* : In these, and many others, you recognize the combinations of science, religion, and success.

Several Gentlemen practitioners having notified their wish to attend the lectures in Concord, as well as Boston, as often as possible, I shall on their account not only detail the subject of each day's lecture, but also dilate a little on minutæ.

Messrs. Hill & Moore, editors of the Patriot, Concord, will issue this Prospectus at as easy a price as possible, that all patriots may possess these, which form the heads of the *Outlines of Physiology* to be published by A. Ramsay in June next. These outlines will be detailed in Concord and Boston. The Plates, consisting of seven numbers, are already finished, and will be presented for subscription at Concord, Boston, &c. with the book of reference to be republished. A single glance by the unprejudiced man at these Plates and the book of reference will illustrate that reference without long detail, renders anatomy more perspicuous than detail without figures. Subscribers will be fur-

\* The blessing of God on virtue and politeness, is not only a promise; but virtue by following those physical media which God commands, becomes individually instrumental in working out, with trembling and with dread, his eternal salvation.

† Judge Hale's Commentaries on the importance and benefit of piety, ought to be read by all men—Ray, Derham, Boyle, Bacon, &c. will furnish the proper high tone of a well regulated soul.



nished with the remarkable figure of Clarke's skeleton, value half a guinea. See *Abr. Phil. Trans. Lond.*

## HEADS & OUTLINES OF LECTURES IN BOSTON.

FIRST DISCOURSE—Monday January 17, 1820.

### *Introduction.*

General importance of anatomy to all classes of men.—Surgery derives its richest discoveries from this source—(*See essay on this subject by A. R. Edin. Med. Journ. 15th April, 1812.*)—Medicine, we shall find, is often defective from physicians supposing that the knowledge of organs is sufficient, independent of investigating with the scalpel for themselves.—Anecdote respecting Morgagni, on his pronouncing the stomach of a man to have fallen down to the pelvic region—his dissection of the lungs, &c.—Anecdote of a famous case of stricture on the sigmoid flexure, in St. George's Hospital, which A. R. foretold before death— anecdote of a College of Physicians and Surgeons in Europe foiled in determining the nature of a bone spit up by a woman—of a patient performed on for hydrocele, when the cause was from hernia, &c.—Discoveries in Windmill-street, London, and Surgeons' square, Edinburgh—manner of operating on the dead, an exact imitation of the living, as performed in Surgeons' square—general notion of natural philosophy as an appendage of medicine—the air pump—electricity—water hammer, a singular circumstance respecting it—perspiring glass of the ingenious Lord Stanhope.

SECOND DISCOURSE—Tuesday 18th January.

### *On Dissection.*

What dissection has as its motive—by the divine—the speculative philosopher—the surgeon—the physician.—Importance of dissection—'tis an art—all arts demand early attention and protracted practice—resorted to at too late a period commonly—dissecting instruments—the scalpel, manner of using it—directions for the development of the nerves—lymphatics—scissors little used even in London since they were set aside in Surgeons' square—reasons for their disuse—not a surgical instrument but on rare occasions, &c.—Rules for dissecting with elegance, with celerity, with safety, with a view to impress relative connexions of organs—quantity and quality of organs—Surgery is dissection of the living in some cases—instance of the importance of rapid operation, drawn from sabre amputation in the field of battle, from experiments by a celebrated surgeon in Dublin on some animals, who all died from his anxiety to perform elegantly rather than rapidly—the same executed by another hand were saved—the neatness was less conspicuous—neatness and rapidity ought to be united—importance of soothing the mind of patients during operation—From want of medical knowledge in the surgeon, instance of gangrene from apprehension of mind.—Dr. R.'s materials for injecting—great importance of this ingredient in morbid and minute anatomy—subjects requiring dispatch and resisting heat—method of keeping preparations for any length of time—

different materials—wax—size—silver—compound metals—casts of organs.—See the Brain, as a specimen.

### THIRD DISCOURSE—Wednesday, January 19.

#### *On Organized Subjects.*

Organized bodies divided into three classes—illustrated by a diagram—1st, Plants—2d, Brutes—3d, Man.

1st. Plants possess the principle of irritability—their oviform state—no orgasm—vessels—lungs—roots—male and female organs—a uterus and ova very universal in nature—the ovum of the plant—placenta—umbilical cord—uterus or stigma.—Plants do not sleep—seeming motive of the shutting of the petals—commonly mistaken for sleep: No creature void of consciousness seems susceptible of sleep—the seeming motive of sleep not required in plants—plants seem influenced by the same solar and atmospheric media as animals—they are susceptible of the various stages of existence, growth, powers of generation—suffer diminished irritability, decrepitude, dissolution, decomposition, &c.—Death and resurrection exhibited continually in all organized bodies.

2d. Brutes possess vessels and nerves—some deficient respecting a heart and brain—the polypus, worm, &c.—Spalanzani's experiments, their fallacy, their dangerous influence, their little importance—Cuvier's excellence. proposed improvements. Carnivorous and graminivorous tribes possess irritability, a heart, vessels, brain, nerves, consciousness, innate language and ideas, but limited reflection.—Aristotle's notions—Lucretius—French discoveries in the bee, sparrow hawk, &c.—still mere self preservation only is discovered, and the angry passions—the wisdom of their structure and constitution—deductions respecting gregarious animals—why the lord of the herd is soon ruined—how carnivorous animals elude this—observations on the Quadruped & Bird species—those possessing a highly finished nest; their young having their eyes sealed up, have little knowledge or language—those who come into the world with open eye, can follow the dam, comprehend her language—seeming error in physiologists ascribing so much influence to organs—hands of the monkey—proboscis of the elephant—orgasm of brutes, &c.

3d. Man possesses all the powers and organs of other animals—difference of these organs and powers—singularity of the brain, eye, ear and abdomen of infant man, the only animal born with open eye and void of understanding\*—singularity of his sagacity—not so imitative as the ape—the last participates of canine tribes in the organs of generation and membrana nictitans—man the only animal who sheds tears from mental influence, blushes, laughs, becomes mentally deranged—has no innate language or ideas—wisdom of this—danger from this—education, &c. Distinction between hydrophobia and human derangement: the former may be inoculated, not the latter.—Derangement of mental powers increased by what is named civilization, when virtue and wisdom are uncultivated; by freedom, by religious mysteries where the understanding is not improved—Remarks on the means of

\* The iris and internal ear of infant man as large as the parent—not the case in any other animal.

prevention, drawn from the different modes of worship, and various nations—mathematical reasoning, &c.—Explanation from anatomical causation, why man is liable to derangement.—*See work on the Heart and Brain by A. R. notes on the Muscles and Nerves.* The human species not urged as other animals to the act of propagation—childish notion of Socrates on this subject.

FOURTH & FIFTH DISCOURSES—Thursday & Friday, Jan. 20 & 21.  
*Muscular Substance.*

General principles.—In a plant or animal, however complex they may appear when unanalyzed, all is simplicity and wisdom when developed and separated into their various organs and functions conspiring in one great scheme.—Every agent holds its distinct place & function, and each performs only one office—a vessel only conveys fluids, a nerve sensation, &c.—Thus organized subjects form a living system of organs, where each agent carries on its appropriate task consummating the perfection of the marvellous whole. Muscle has action as its peculiar office. We shall find that it does not move in consequence of feeling, but from *irritability*. The heart, when torn from its living cavity, separated from the nerves and brain, still pulsates on the dissecting table. The phenomena of muscle form all the criteria of human judgment respecting disease—the pulse—the healthful & morbid symptoms of this wondrous agent arrests the attention, excite the fears, or rouses the hopes of the practitioner in the sick room.\* *See muscles of the arteries, work on the Heart & Brain, Pl. I. fig. 2, t. u. note (3) page 10.* Structure of muscles—their tendinous appendages—the peculiar simple character of muscle—the use of these bodies. Elasticity explained as an auxiliary in the irritable system—its three powers promoting one end: *See Essay by J. Ramsay, Lond. Med. Journ. March 2. 1814, vis insita, contraction from intellectual influence. &c.* Growth, health, disease; strength, debility, sanity, insanity, sleep, waking, dreaming, explained from muscular causation † *See note p 5, in the Essay alluded to on the Heart.* Deductions from these principles respecting the treatment of luxation. *See Journal alluded to.*

\* General notion of the perfection of God's works—especially illustrated in the structure and plan of the vital and voluntary organs.—The vital organs, or those organs over which the soul has no control, carry on their functions whether we are awake or asleep—do not possess opponent muscles.—The wisdom of this.—The danger arising from this structure—Large arteries—small nerves—Their veins void of valves.—The motion—the danger—Seldom paralyzed—We have no consciousness of them during health—no power over them in most cases—wisdom of this contrivance.—Mr. Townsend an exception—fatality of his case.—Voluntary organs, or those of which the soul has cognizance and over which she has control, possess opponent muscles—they never move, when in health, but through the medium of the soul.—They sleep one third of human existence.—Valves in their veins—Practical deductions respecting their structure and functions in weakly persons.—Liable to paralysis—explanation of paralysis—their involuntary motion during disease—Muscles form the basis of animal being.—All disease seems different states of debility—Health and disease, therefore, depend on affection of the same agent, i. e. muscle, and corresponding induced action is exhibited—Whatever excites excessive or deleterious stimulation occasions sleep, fever or apoplexy. Thus violent passions, excessive fatigue, excessive cold, &c.—Laudable action, pleasing passions, a full meal, &c. excite healthful sleep—their excess induces disease.—The complex received opinion tho' very natural a priori, respecting causation in the animal economy, has occasioned corresponding deleterious practice.

† History of a young lady in London, illustrating the phenomenon of dreaming\*



## SIXTH DISCOURSE—Monday, Jan. 24.

*Punctum Saliens and the Heart.*

Mistakes of the ancients respecting the miniature man—Spallanzani on the embryo of the ovum. &c.—deductions drawn from analogy of insects, &c.—adorable wisdom of creative power evinced in the punctum saliens of the embryo—its resistance to injury from its simplicity of structure, and its irritability—cause of the febrile nausea of the impregnated female, &c.—precaution to pregnant women, respecting morning nausea, &c.—danger of this—how to prevent it—conception the most irritable moment of existence—existence an incessant state of diminished irritability—seeming means by which the fœtus is supplied with increased corrected blood in proportion to its growth in utero—fœtal heart—the entrance of this structure in the amphibious species—why the open foramen is deleterious in men and not in the amphibious animal\*—seeming cause of the continuance of the open foramen in the adult, detected in morbid dissections, in Europe, by A. R.—Circulation of the fœtus—Lusus of only one umbilical artery—umbilical vein open in the adult, discovered by A. R. particularly in Russians—Cause of the crying of the child on entering the atmospheric medium—functions of the heart, lungs and brain on that occasion—swaddling the abdomen of the fœtus when feeble—why?—Danger of panada given to feeble children—of dandling and handling too much—what food seems to form the best substitute for milk.—Structure of the human heart—Varieties in the ventricles—the sinuses.—Diseases.—Treatment.

## SEVENTH DISCOURSE—Tuesday, January, 25.

*Arteries and Veins.*

Common trunks of arteries—their too distinct rami, i.e. the effusing ramus & the anastomosing rami.—Three species of veins—1. Veins of the vital organs, void of valves.—Their physiology—wisdom of their structure—danger arising from it—Treatment. 2. Veins of the voluntary organs, furnished with valves. 3. Absorbent veins, possessing valves.—Structure of arteries—their perfection—their liability to disease—influence of compression of arteries in inflammation—Application of salt to sores.—Veinous structure—their diseases—their treatment.—Lymphatic and lacteal diseases, demonstrated in London by A. Ramsay, 1795 See Essay, Edinburgh Med. Journal, 1813.—Influence of the Asiatic manner of pressing the muscles in weariness and disease, preferable to the Russian hair glove.

## EIGHTH DISCOURSE, Wednesday, 26.

*Stimuli.*

The vis insita, actuated by the violation arising from stimulating substances. Is the inanimate world, actuated by violation? Stimuli divided into undiffusible stimulants, applicable in health, and diffusible stimuli, applicable in disease. 1. Undiffusible stimuli, as food, &c. pass through the process of digestion and chylification previous to mingling with the blood.—stimulus of common

\* We seldom meet with malformations in the brutal heart. I have met with the ductus arteriosus open in the adult cat. This is rare in the human species.

food—sonorific effect—experiment on two grey hounds respecting digestion in a state of rest and violent motion—deductions drawn from those facts, respecting valetudinarians.—Diffusible stimuli, as wine, ardent spirits, opium, tobacco, &c. produce their effect independent of digestion and chylification—their danger in health—produce artificial debility, or loss of healthful irritability.—Notion of organic habit—intellectual habits of sensuality—predispose to palsy, apoplexy, dropsy—Destruction of intellectual power.—The seeming cause—Deductions and demonstrations on this subject, from intoxication—Why the drunkard reels in walking.—Use of opium in Turkey—a deleterious plant in Otaheite.—Deductions—Difference between applications of stimuli in brutes and men.—The bird tribes in the torrid zone, &c. ---The goat.---The dog.

NINTH & TENTH DISCOURSES—Thursday and Friday, 21 & 22.

*Glands.*

Their variety—structure—offices—diseases—treatment.—Seeming alteration in the diseases of salivary glands in Europe—their present state in America.—Nerves—their structure—offices—diseases.—Physical causation of sensation.—Intellectual phenomena of sensation.—Recapitulation of paralysis—instances occurring in a singular manner.—See Essay on the Brain.

ELEVENTH & TWELFTH DISCOURSES—Monday, Jan. 31, and Tuesday, Feb. 1.

*Heart and Lungs.*

Connexion of the heart and lungs—Their situation—structure and shape of the lungs—offices of the lungs—varieties of lungs—Diseases of the lungs.—Acute—Chronic.—Treatment—warm affusion with the dash of cold water, &c.

THIRTEENTH & FOURTEENTH DISCOURSES—Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 2 & 3.

*Abdominal viscera.*

Relative position of the various organs—their structure—their various offices—their diseases—Digestion—Hunger—Chylopoetic viscera.—Secretion of bile—seeming cause of excess of bile.—Urine.—Recapitulation and thoracic duct.—That discovered by the illustrious Cruickshank—explanation.—Remarkable case of dropsy disappearing by a fright.—Remark on the danger of too much fluids used by feeble patients—substitute.

FIFTEENTH DISCOURSE—Friday, Feb. 4.

*Pelvic viscera of the Male.*

[Young persons, under 18 years of age, not admitted to this and the following lecture.]

Various organs of the male pelvis. See causes of hernia from diseases of the spermatic cord, described by A. Ramsay, February 10, 1814, Lond. Med. Journ.—preventions and treatments proposed.

SIXTEENTH DISCOURSE—Monday, Feb. 7.

*Pelvic Organs of the Female.*

The situation, structure and offices of the various contents—seeming causes of sterility in the female—eustachian tubes fixed

down by inflammation, diseased ovarium, &c.—Some of these may be obviated—instance of a lady with a deformed pelvis producing a living child, by the ingenious suggestions of my immortal teacher, Mr. Crutshank of London. Hydatides frequently prove fatal in the abdomen and pelvis of the female. A. R. seems to have proved these to be distinct living bodies, which survive the death of the patient several days. They seem capable of extirpation—their symptoms, and those of diseased ovarium during life.—Urinary bladder uncovered by the abdominal muscles, more rare in the female than the male—his case will be shewn in drawings and described.—Deductions drawn from the case of a lady in Europe supposed to be afflicted with aneurismal coeliac artery—this will illustrate the importance of reasoning on anatomical facts and physical data. She recovered, as A. R. foretold, when impregnated, and continued well ever after. Deductions on too frequent impregnation—remarks on the poor of Europe, especially the Irish peasant woman.

#### SEVENTEENTH DISCOURSE—Tuesday, Feb. 8.

##### *Integuments, &c.*

A vital organ and organ of sensation—*See Essay by A. R. on this subject, Lond. Med. Journ.*—Its peculiar structure—distinction between the arborescent arteries of the last finger phalanges—the structure of the Cutis, compared with the mass of the surface of the body—dangerous effects from exciting the kidneys by application of cold to the skin—influence of the passions on the skin, but not on the fingers.—*See vapor bath, Lond. Med. Journ. Jan. 27, 1813.*—Practical observations on treatments of the skin in acute diseases, founded on its structure and functions, as introductory to an essay to be published on fever, phthisis and rheumatism, &c.—treatment in eruptions, &c.—oil skin—emollient treatment.—The senses of seeing, hearing, smelling, gustation—the tongue, not the palate, is employed in tasting—the tongue possesses two nerves, as all the senses mentioned—the palate is furnished with one nerve only—intimate connection of the sensations of the 8th and 9th nerve respecting hunger—deductions respecting sensuality.

#### EIGHTEENTH DISCOURSE—Wednesday, Feb. 9.

##### *The Brain.*

Phenomena of the cerebrum, cerebellum—pain independent of nerves—passivity of the organs of sense—the eye, ear, nostril and integuments, &c. are all pressed on, by their appropriate stimuli, but neither of them observed as sensation but through the medium of the soul's attention—nerves and brain are not conscious—were the brain conscious or active, we must be continually harrassed with all sensations every moment. The man, wrapped in deep contemplation, sees not even the visible objects before him—the thunder-cloud, *unheard* by him, bursts over his head, &c.—The soul can at the same moment direct her attention to all the senses, &c.—but not to the senses and complex intellectual operation at the same moment—deductions drawn from Mr. Pitt's dictating to several persons at the same time seemingly—'twas only seemingly—proof of this—phenomena

of walking and rest--waking and fever--apoplexy and sleep.--  
Recapitulation of physical phenomena of sensation--intellectual  
phenomena of sensation--madness--idiocy, &c.--treatment  
of diseases of the Brain; by A. R. in London, Edinburgh, &c.

NINETEENTH DISCOURSE—Thursday, Feb. 10.

*Deductions drawn from the anatomy and phenomena of the foregoing lectures.*

Vessels which deposit bone—muscle—nerve—brain, and which even deposit vascular matter seem to possess the same structure. Are they directed by him who numbers the hairs of man?—are all alterable by the process of growth?—they influence the heedless romping child—they propagate the various hairs of the system—they conjure up the fine feelings of the human heart—in the mature they cease to bewilder—the hairs, the eyes, the teeth, fail in the aged—they merely prop the mouldering tenement of man, holding up to the shame of infidelity the denial of soul's independence! *See work on the brain, note page 62.* Religion points out to human imbecility how to protract the fine feelings of the soul by temperance—how to lengthen the verdure and flowers of human delight—how to mingle the experience of age with the energy of youth! Deductions on physical and intellectual phenomena of sensation—the soul no longer enjoys the zest of nature when our organs fail. *See prospectus on Theology by A. R. Table on physical and intellectual catenation.* Reasons for frequency of madness—apoplexy—suicide.—How suicide may be prevented—See edict of the Athenian senate respecting suicide, this becoming contagious among the virgins in Athens.

Dr. Ramsay's Assistant, Dr. J. Millet, will daily attend and instruct gentlemen in the modes of dissection. A. R. will demonstrate the daily developements in the private closet.

On Friday and the following evenings till the course is completed, Dr. Ramsay will attempt to lay before the public and medical gentlemen, his theory and practice of yellow fever in New York in 1803. *See Edin. Med. Journ.*—And the typhus of the interior, founded on the principles detailed in the discourses already mentioned. Dr. R. will not presume to make every man his own physician on this occasion: every gentleman, however, he hopes, will be conscious of the simplicity of the doctrines, and the danger of ignorant practitioners. He will offer a few thoughts in this lecture on the simplicity of the laws of nature and consequent simple practice in most of acute cases, as phthisis, rheumatism, &c.

Non-subscribers can be introduced only by subscribers. The fees from non-subscribers for this lecture on fever will be devoted to the benefit and purposes of the Society in Boston for the relief of emigrants—and the lectures will be published by Messrs. Hull & Moore, Concord, the profits to be applied to the same laudable purpose.

FEES.

For gentlemen Practitioners, and those not of the Profession,	\$10
Medical Students,	15

DR. RAMSAY, after January 17th, 1820, will be found at Mr. Earle's coffee house, Hanover-street, Boston, from 8 till 9, A. M.

A. RAMSAY begs leave to close this Prospectus with observing—that discoveries in the cultivation of every species of science, are not merely for the times and country in which they are developed: they may be considered as extending to future ages, and ultimately tending to benefit the whole human race: as affording subjects for the exertion of generations yet to come; as multiplying the means of human excellence, and thus providing for the exalted enjoyment of human existence. It is upon these grounds that he connects American improvement with the amelioration of the civilized world.

At RICHARD BRADLEY, Esq's  
Concord N. H.  
Nov. 30, 1819.



### CONCLUDING ADVERTISEMENT.

*To the gentlemen Students of Physic in America.*

GENTLEMEN,

Can I labor more honorably—can I solicit a great nation in a cause more imperiously important, than yours?

It has fallen to my lot, gentlemen, to appear before your brethren, where an illustrious RUSSIAN led on the youth to listen to anatomical facts. Your patriots and professors in several of your Colleges and States have followed his example. I know your character—I appreciate your talent—I daily witness the docility and industry of American youth, and even the complimentary attentions of the accomplished practitioner to the growing doctrines of physiology. I say growing—to grow in America—to be brought to light by Americans. You must not, gentlemen, mistake remissness for humility *as some do*. You must not, in apathy, excuse yourselves, by saying that the country is new and time must develop her science. No! the time is at hand, even at the door, and knocks for your acceptance. Your teachers in your Colleges are well known to me, in general; their worth lays claim to your reverence and confidence. An epitome of anatomy with plates, to engrave their instructions on the tablet of your memory—to convince your understanding and facilitate your studies—are all that you need.

Messrs. Hill & Moore, of Concord, interpose between me and experience in commencing the first attempt at original anatomical plates in America. You will discover by my Prospectus a few of my subscribers. In vain, however, do authors write—princes patronize, and philosophers applaud, when book-selling is reduced to a *system of monopoly*, as in England.—You will aid



Messrs. *Hill & Moore*. You are judges of improvements, and for your publication.

Your country, I trust, will relieve European students from this thralldom of darkness. By means of patriots we may import ana-tomical labors to your European brethren in science. The plates of outlines are deposited in the cities and stores mentioned.—The work when finished will cost \$3 each copy. Subscribers of one dollar will be entitled to the work at half price. There is no doubt that the very extensive support will compensate for the smallness of the sum. Those who are not *patriots* must pay full price! The subscription paper will close on the last day of May next.—It will be found at the stores mentioned.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER RAMSAY.

AT RICHARD BRADLEY, Esq.'s }  
Concord, Nov. 30, 1819. }

#### NOTE.

I do not, on this occasion, to draw deductions, respecting Americans from the too general principles of the human heart—i. e. *as regards to public improvement, where we ourselves are not immediately concerned*. Human society forms a stupendous thrilling chain, where every link participates, in the bliss of philanthropy, or the bane of indifference. The subscriber of a dollar anticipates the wish of the student who can afford only three. Besides, while the text discusses the anatomy for the improvement of Surgery and Medicine, the notes will detail the philosophy referring to the phenomena of those maladies so frequent and so fatal on this continent.

The language of the notes will be rendered familiar to every reader.

The Prospectus of *Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology*, mentioned in this Essay will soon be published, with a list of some illustrious characters who have patronised the undertaking in Europe.













Med. Hist.

WZ

270

R178a

1819

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



NLM 01050461 6